fined to add greatly the industrial resources of the country. DANIEL S. DARLING of Brooklyn, N. Y., has invented an improved dust concentrator for railroad cars. This invention consists in arranging a series of deflectors along the sides of the lecomotive and entire train in such a manner that a series of funnel-shaped chambers will be formed, opening into each other, and forming a continuous channel for the dust to be confined in, while the faunclehaped mouths will create a strong draught of air which will centrate the dust, and effectually prevent it from escaping until it has passed through to the rear of the train. The de-Sectors are also made reversible, so that they can be accom-

modated to a reverse motion of the cars.

R. H. COLLYER, of San Francisco, Cal. has invented an improved quartz crusher. In this machine two large cylin-ders are employed which are united by connecting rods and partially rotated in curved basins by a rod connected with a rock shaft driven by steam or other power. The cylinders have no fixed axis, but roll back and forth in the basine which contain them, thus by their great weight crushing the broken pieces of which are shoveled in by an attendent. A constant stream of water is admitted into the larger basin flowing from this to the smaller and thence to a series of amalgators where the powdered rock with the auriferous particles it contains is passed through vessels of mercury by means of flated rollers, and the gold is effectually separated. We have witnessed the operation of this machine, and can speak highly of its merits.

H H MATTERSON, of Buffalo, N. Y., has invented a new

mode of making cordage that will not stretch or shrink by use or exposure, and that will be impervious to moisture. This is accomplished by forming the core of the rope of strips of whalebone, bamboo, or rattan, covered by a water proof coating, and the whole surrounded by plaited thread. For some purposes cordage constructed in this manner would be very auperior.

HALVOR HALVORSON, of Hartford, Conn., has invented another shoe pegging machine which is quite complicated in its construction, if we may judge from his own descrip-tion. The boot is placed in a frame or holder, which is moved toward or away from the awis, in accordance with the horizontal curvature of the sole—the mechanism by which this action is accomplished being a guide-bearing point or tracer and a return spring. Similar mechanism is employed for producing the vertical deviation. The boot has also a movement from heel to toe. But in addition to these movements of the boot, the pegs are cut from a slip of wood. The holes are made for the insertion of the peg: this is inserted and driven down. The whole arrange ment of the mechanism is very ingenious.

W. G. MERRILL, of Auburn, N. Y., has invented a machine for turning evals which is constructed on the principles of the trammel, an implement in common use among mechanics for making ovals. The trammel is merely a plate having two slots in it, crossing each other at right angles and having a stock with two plas in it fiting in the alots with a pencil attached to its end. By turning the stock the pencil will turn in an oval, as the center of motion in the stock being intermediate between the pins, it will deviate more or less from the point of intersection of the alots according to the motion of the plus in them. This machine is an application of this principle to the turning of oval forms. Upon the upper part of the frame is placed a transmel-plate, having in it two slots crossing each other at right angles. Above this is a circular way and a stock, having pins attached to it and cutters sliding upon the stock; the action of these pins are actuated by a pulley above the way. The article to be turned is placed beneath the cutters and is worked into an oval of any desired form. It is an ingenious and beautiful machine.

NEW MODE OF STEAM REPULSION

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

Sin: A few days since an article was copied into your paper from The Edinburgh Courant, giving an account of the new method of propelling vessels invented by Ruthven & Sons of Edinburgh. It was the fortune of the writer, in September last, to visit in company with the Hon. J. R. Chandler, the ship-yard of the Mesers. Ruthven at New-Haven on the Frith of Forth, a few miles from Edinburgh and inspect the vessel called the Enterprise, which was then nearly ready for launching and which has since so success fully proved the advantages of this method of propulsion over all others. We regard it as the greatest invention of the age and feel satisfied that by it the paddle wheel and seriew will soon entirely be superseded. The Enterprise is a vessel of 100 tens burden, and having an engine of 30 horse power. The propelling power is obtained entirely by means of the receive force of water, a principle of hydraulics equally well established and well known. To illustrate however, by draulics equally well established and well known. To illustrate, however, let us suppose a perpendicular tin pipe of say a foot in diameter and thirty feet in hight, and epen only at the top to be filled with water. Now it is well known that the pressure of water near the bottom of the pipe will be the same on all parts of the pipe at the same level, but if a hole be cut in the side, of say an inch diameter, although the pressure is reliaved at that point, it still remains the same as before at the point directly opposite of the hole so cut, provided you keep the water at the same level, and thus the equilibrium being lost, the pipe is driven along in a direction contrary to the escape of the water. This fact can easily be illustrated by experiment. It is this simple principle which in the hands of science, genius and enterprise is without doubt destined to create a new era in navigation. In the application of this principle to navigation, the power of the steam engine is substituted for the power the power of the steam engine is substituted for the power the power of the steam engine is substituted for the power produced by the weight of the water column. In the hold of the Enterprise there is an iron tank, of some eight feet in diameter and about two feet thickness, composed of two plates of iron screwed tightly together, and in shape resembling two large soup plates placed one over the other. This tank lies horizontally and below the water level, so that by means of apertures communicating with the bottom of the vessel, it is always full of water. From the center of this tank a perpendicular shaft rises, competing tom of the vessel, it is always full of water. From the center of this tank a perpendicular shaft rises, connecting the engines with a sort of wheel of very peculiar construction and having but two arms, which revolves within the tank and acting as a force pump, drives the water through pipes on each side of the tank and through nexales at the sides of the vessel, discharging it with great velocity just above the water level. The nozales of the Euterprise are above their induction of the contract of the c above the water level. The nozzles of the Euterprise are about eight inches in diameter, and when the vessel is going forward lie along and parallel to the sides, being about 18 inches in length and shaped like a "goose neck." They are moveable and are worked by a wheel on the deck of the steamer, and the speed may be increased or diminished by the position in which they are placed. If placed at right angles to the surface of the water, although the engines be working with full power, the vessel continues at rest. To stop the headway, it is only nocessary to reverse the direction of these nozzels without stopping the engine. In the trial trip of the Enterprise, she was brought to a dead stop in the space of 40 feet, although running at the rate of ten miles per hour, when the order to stop was given.

running at the rate of ten miles per hour, when the order to stop was given.

Again, by reversing one of the nozzles only, the vessel swings round precisely as if moving on a pivot.

The advantages of this method of propulsion over those of the wheel and screw are numerous, and it is reduced to a demonstation that with the same power of engines and the same amount of fuel consumed, the vessel can be propuled nearly one-third faster, as there is one third gained, so that if the Collins steamers were provided with those improvements, they would cross in six days instead of nine days, saving, of course, three days consumption of coal, &c., while the whole parapharnalla of shafts, paddiewheels and paddle boxes would be entirely dispensed with.

New York, Jan 21, 1834.

EXPERIMENTS WITH ROTART ENGINES AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 31, I again withdrew the fires from our boilers, and noted the results of the movements of our engines; Ebens zer Barrows's Rotary Engine having entered the list. This engine, which is 12 inches in diameter, with four pistons, each five inches long, by seven eighths of an inch wide and seven eighths thick, equals a reciprocating engine with a cylinder three and three tenths inches in diameter, and seventeen and a half inches stroke. Accurate experiments with a most perfect dynamometer, showed that this engine moved the periphery of its belt pulley 1,666 feat per minute, under a lead of 120 pounds (equal to 6) herse power) under 32 lbs. of steam. This engine is intended for 70 to 80 pounds of steam, and may safely be rated at a 12 horse engine. Its trial under a low pressure of steam (11b, and less) showed a great freedom from friction, as it continued its motions some time after the other engines ceased to operate.

I give you these simple facts, allowing all parties to figure and judge for themselves of the true merit of this Rotary Engine. Joseph E. Hollmer, Director Mach'ry.

Crystal Palace, New-York, Jan. 9, 1854. EXPERIMENTS WITH ROTART ENGINES AT THE CRYSTAL

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.-Jeremiah Kilderhouse, formerly of this city, but more recently a resident of Buffale, while passing from Ferry-st, about 10 o clock on Thursday evening, was met by two persons, one of whom got him around the neck, gegred him, threw him dewn and held him while the other rided his pockets of \$14. Previous to the robbery, he had been drinking beer in a grocery kept by Mr. Stearn, and was probably slightly in toxicated when the deed was committed.

We should think Mr. Kilderhouse would be admonished by an occurrence of this sort to keep sober in Albany. Getting "slightly intoxic sted" seems to be rather hazard ous business in that city.

The Mississippi at St. Louis was spanned by a bridge of ice last week, and teams were crossing it with loaded vehicles. The sleighing was also excellent at that point. "Beware," said the potter to the clay, and it became TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship Mexico, Capt. Thompon, we have received dates from Galveston to the 10th The News has the following article on what it calls the

The News has the following article on what it calls the "Trial of the Fillibusters."

It may be of some interest for our readers to be advised of the progress of the trial of the "Fillibusters" now pending before the U. S. District Court.

We do not use the term "Fillibuster" in an offensive sense, but to designate a set of adventurers and gallant men who very nearly succeeded, three years since, in extending the "area of freedom" to the Sierra Madre. We confess a weakness in favor of all such movements where we know, as in this case, that an unfortunate people have so long greaned under the most grievous oppression.

Indictments were found against a portion of those engaged in that movement, at Brownsville, and the trial removed to Galveston upon the affiliavits of the defendants, that they could not have an impartial trial there on account of the prejudices existing against them in that community.

Count of the prepares existing against them in the count mustly.

Upon the opening of the Court last week, the first case taken up was that of Gen. Caravajal, the commander of the forces. He filed an athldavit praying the leave of the Court to withdraw his plea of not guilty, alleging that he had unavoidably and hastily plead it in ignorance of his rights, and under the impression it would not deprive him of the right to plead any other matter available in his defense. After argument was heard and authority produced, the Court permitted him to withdraw the plea. He then filed a plea in abatement averring that the Grand Jury

the Court permitted him to withdraw the piea. He taken filed a plea in abatement everring that the Grand Jury who found the bill were seventeen in number, that five of these jurors were not lawful grand jurors, and therefore that the finding was illegal and void.

The District Attorney demarred to this plea, the legal effect of which was an admission that five of the jurors were not qualified to serve. The court overlooked the demurrer, and decided that the qualification of jurors in the United States Court was the same as that required by the State of Texas, that the law of Texas required that thirteen grand jurors were necessary in the findings of a bill of indictment, and that as as the pleadings admitted that five were illegal, without deciding whether a single illegal juror would not render the finding void, it would leave but twelve grand jurors on the panel, who according to the lews of Texas could not find a bill at all. When this decision was given, on motion of his counsel, Gen. Caravajal was discharged.

The next case taken up was that of Andrew J. Mason. The District Attorney took a different course in the prose-

The next case taken up was that of Andrew J. Mason. The District Attorney took a different course in the prosecution, and instead of demurring the plea, replied to it that the GrandJury was a good and lawful Jury, and upon the trial and the issue, the Jury found that they were. He then pleaded not guilty. But during the progress of his trial he was arrested and committed to jail on a charge of murder, elleged to have been committed eighteen months since in Colorado Coanty. He was, however, brought before the Court on a writ of habeas corpus, and was recommitted to the custedy of the Sheriff. After Court adjourned, on the application of the District Attorney, the case was continued until Monday, for the expected arrival of important witnesses. The case went to the Jury on yester day. Verdict, "Not guilty." A legal friend has furnished us with the facts in relation to the proceedings in these trials. We will keep our readers apprised of their progress.

us with the facts in relation to the proceedings in these trials. We will keep our readers apprised of their progress.

The following notice of an important measure just introduced into the Texas Legislature is from The Austin State Gazettee of the 3d inst.

A bill has been introduced by Senator Allen to "incorporate the Texas Steamship Company," by which Anson Jones, William L. Avery. John L. Linton, and others therein named, are constituted a body corporate under the above name. In addition to the usual privileges granted to incorporated companies of this character, the bill provides that \$300,000 of the fand set apart for loans shall be loaned to said Company in the following manner, when said Company shall build a first class steamship, worth from \$125,000 to \$150,000, to be by them insured for \$100,000, and deliver said vessel at the port of Galveston and execute a merigage upon said vessel and policy of insurance cach, for the sum of \$100,000, in favor of and payable to the State of Texas, bearing 8 per cent, interest per annum, they shall be entitled to draw \$100,000 of said loan, and in like manner upon the completion and mortgage of two other vessels of the same quality they shall be entitled to draw \$100,000, the loan not to be for a longer term than six years, the insurance to be continued through the entire time for which the loan is made. Upon afailure to insure or to pay the interest semi-annually, the State shall have the right to sell said steamships without suit, upon giving sixty days notice of the time and place of sale in some newspaper published in Galveston. The capital stock of the company to be \$300,000, divided into one thousand shares. The Legislature reserves to itself the right to alter or amend the charter whenever found necessary to protect the interest of the State, provided no hjustice be done to the stockholders.

Robinson, who killed Harris in Seguin not long since, and who was, at the last term of the District Court held in that town, sent to the Bexar County Jail for safe kee

has been held to ball by the Supreme Court in the sum of \$40,000.

The Gonzales Inquirer says that a fatal affray took place recently between Mr. Richard Parr and Mr. L. Nichols, near the mouth of Peach Creek, which resulted in the death of the former gentleman.

The Galreston News of the 10th has the following item: Capt. Coffin left Corpus Christi on Monday last, and informs us that on Sunday night last a fight took place between seven American Government teamsters, and some twenty or thirty Mexicans, at a fandango in Corpus Christi. The result was that five of the Americans were wounded, two of whom died early on Monday morning. The others were not considered dangerous. The army surgeon was in attendance on the wounded. The subject was undergoing an investigation by the civil authorities when Capt. Coffin left.

The Galceston Journal of the 9th inst. has the following

paragraph:

A merchant of this city, who has just returned home from a protracted tour through the country bordering on the Trinity, and upon whose information all may rely, gives it as his opinion that the Trinity Valley will ship double the quantity of cotton to market the present season to that of any previous one. He informs us that the increase of this great staple this year is not owing to the favorable season, but to the vast increase of immigration, and that it is quite astonishing to remark the great number of new plantations opened during the last 12 months.

An act to reserve from location all that portion of the public domain lying west of the 100th degree of west longitude and north of Red River, was introduced into the straight of the public domain lying west of the 100th degree of west longitude and north of Red River, was introduced into the straight of the public domain lying west of the 100th degree of west longitude.

public domain lying west of the 100th degree of west lon-gitude and north of Red River, was introduced into the Legislature on the 26th ult. The State Gazette says of it: There will probably be but little opposition to this meas-ure if it be amended so as to limit the operation of the

ure if it be amended so as to limit the operation of the reservation to a term of six years, as during that time there will not probably be any desire on the part of our citizens to locate claims within the territory reserved. If we are not in error as to the object of this movement, there is no design to prohibit our citizens from the right to locate their claims against the State within that territory, but that it is to protect ourselves against an apprehended evil of an entirely different character, more distinctly set forth in the second section of the act, which prohibits the location or survey of any railroad through the district thus reserved.

reserved.

Mr. J. R. Sweet, of San Antonio, started a train of fifty carts and sixteen wagons for El Paso on the 30th ult. with appeared of 200,000 lb of Government stores. He was to start about fifty more carts the following week. The Ledger

start about hity more carris the following week. The Ledger
of the 5th inst. gives the following account of the murder
of an American belonging to the train of a Mexican:
On last Friday morning, a man named Lard was found
dead near the grave yard west of the San Pedro. He had
been stabbed in the left breast and in the right side, near
the small of the back, the knife coming out in front. On
learning this. S. W. Barker, Deputy Sheriff, went to work
with bis new converse and account to

learning this. S. W. Barker, Deputy Sheriff, went to work with his usual energy and sagacity to ferret out the assassin, and soon learned enough to justify the arrest of a Mexican named Alouzo Esteban. It appears that both Lard and Esteban were engaged to go with the El Paso train, which was encamped a mile or two from the city.

They came to the city on Thursday, in company with two others. On the way in, Esteban tried to create a difficulty with Lard. In the evening they left together for camp, leaving their comrades behind. The latter, on their return, found Lard and Estebanlying on the ground, near where the body of the former was found. Supposing them to be asleep, they attempted to awaken them: but finding it to be a difficult task they gave it up, concluding they were intexicated. During the night Esteban came into camp and reported that Lard left him. The knife carried by Esteban fitted the wounds. These circumstances led to his arrest.

THE MORMONS IN UTAH TERRITORY.

From The St. Louis Democrat.

In an article, published some time past in The Democrat, we gave our reasons for supposing that Capt. Gunsian was not killed by Indians, and stated facts and circumstances tending to throw suspicion upon the Mormons of Utah Territory. Our article was published very extensively by different papers in the country, but those on the Atlantic sea-board suppressed that portion of it complaining of the insufficient protection afforded by the General Government to the citizens of the West, while millions are expended annually at the East. Our object General Government to the citizens of the West, while milliens are expended annually at the East. Our object in making public the facts tending to criminate the Mor mone, was to call the attention of the Government to them, and to obtain, if possible, a thorough examination of this horrible affair. We had another object—it was to first the attention of Government upon the many outrages of precisely similar character which are continually occurring in the same region, most of which have of late years been indubitably committed by the Mormons, and to obtain, if possible, protection for the citizens of the West, and for their commerce with the Pacific Ocean, against the law-less gang of polygamists who have been organized by Congress into a Government under the name of "Utah "Territory".

Congress into a Government under the name of "Utah "Territory."

John W. Bernhisel, the Mormon delegate to Congress, and the Mormon editor of The Republican have undertaken to defend the polygamous banditti of Utah, and their defense is so identical that it looks as if the Mormon editor had communicated with the Mormon delegate, just as Senator Atchison said he did with Col. Manyponny on the Nebraska question. If there is any difference in the defense made by the delegate and the editor, it is in favor of the former, who says the matter should be investigated, whereas the editor is against investigation and in favor of taking the word of Brigham Young, and apon his anthority alone fixing the crime upon the Indians. The Republican went so far as to processe a telegraphic dispatch from Independence, which stated that "the Indians were pentitent" for having killed Gunnisan. This dispatch was dated at least two works ago, and there has been ample time for the mail to have brought us the news from Inde-

pendence, if any had arrived there, in regard to the con-fessions of the Indians and their penitence for the deed; and we should then have known upon whose authority it was given, to whom the Indians confessed, and who brought this important news from the Salt Lake to India-pendence. But the mail has brought us nothing, because there was nothing new from the Salt Lake, so The Repub-lican's dispatch procured for the purpose of making pub-lic opinon in favor of the Mormons and preventing investi-cation goes for nothing.

lican's dispatch procured for the purpose of making public opinon in favor of the Mormons and preventing investigation, goes for nothing.

We stated at the time that we did not charge this crime upon the Mormons, but that the account given by Brigham Young, the husband of seventy wives, seemed to point to the Mormons rather than the Indians, as the perpetraors of the deed. We then referred to the circumstances which led us to this conclusion, and remarked that our attention had been called to them, and our opinions formed, upon the statements of men familiar with Indian habits, and well acquainted with the country. The Republican, in its defense of the polygamists, did not undertake to disprove the fact that Indians invariably do scalp their victims—the fact that Indians invariably do scalp their victims—the fact that Gunnison's surveys and papers were all taken away or destroyed—the fact that Indians cannot read, and therefore do not take or destroy papers—the fact that the Mormons compelled all the Judges appointed by the United States Government to fly the territory to save their lives; that they attempted to kill James Bridger and confiscated his property, amassed through the toils and perils of a thirty years residence in the mountains; that they killed a man at Russell's Ferry, and plundered Russell of all his property; nor the fact that the people of Mussouri and flinesis were compelled to drive the Mormons from among them on account of their crimes and indecencies; none of these things did The Republican undertake to disprove or deny, but attempted to make a faise issue with us, charging us with having stated that Indians never "mutitate their victims. This was a misrepresentation, and made for the purpose of getting, up a false issue. It was a species of defense for Mormonism borrowed from Mormons; for when the Mormons committed a theft or other crime in this State or Illinois, they always had witnesses to shield them with falsehoods.

DEATH OF ROBERT M. CHARLTON.

From The Savannah Republican, Jan. 19.

From The Savamanh Republican, Jan. 19.

It becomes our sad duty to announce, this morning, the consummation of a mouraful event, for many days apprehended by this community—the death of the Hon Robert M. Chariton—which took place shortly after midnight yesterday morning: an event from which spring sensations of sorrow not the loss profound because it was daily expected. Judge Charlton had been in failing health for some months past: premonitions of his approaching dissolution were not wanting; and the affections and sympathies of a wide circle of friends had long hovered near his bedside, sorrowfully awaiting the odiet which was to release his noble spirit from its clay.

Soldom has a summons seemed more cruel or untimely, than that, which incalling him away, has desolated a peaceful and a happy home; robbed society of a polished gentleman, the Bar of an accomplished member, the Church of a sincere Christian, humanity of a true man, the city of one of her dearest sons, and the Commonwealth of a patriot as able to protect and defend, as he was devotedly attached to her.

Indee Charlton was a native of Savamah, was home.

ched to her. Judge Charlton was a native of Savannah, was born Judge Chariton was a notive of Savannan, was bosin Jan, 19, 1807, and was the son of Judge Thomas U. P. Charlton, many of whose tine qualities of head and heart he inherited, and whose footsteps he followed to dignities and high places among his follow men. He was admitted to the bar before he attained his majority, and so soon did his worth and his talents make themselves appreciated, he at the early age of 21, represented his native county in the State Legislature—an henor which however lightly estant of the way was in that day woof that he who were it en

State Legislature—an honor which, however lightly esteemed now, was in that day proof that he who wore it enjoyed in a high degree the esteem and the confidence of those who gave it him.

The next public office which he held was that of U. S. District Atterney, for which he was indebted to President Jackson. At the age of twenty seven he was appointed by Gov. Schley Judge of the Supreme Court of the East ern District of Georgia, to succeed Judge Nicol, who by the same National Administration was advanced to a seat upon the bench of the U. S. District Court. The Legislature meeting shortly after, the appointment was indoorsel by the formal election of Judge Charlton to the office he then held, and the next Legislature again returned him to the Bench for a full term. There being no Supreme Court in Georgia at that time, Judge Charlton's decisions were final, and, together with those of his father, were printed, and are to be found in nearly every law library in the State.

the State.

Beside these offices of honor, emolument and trust, he twice received the Mayoralty of this city from his fellow citizens, and some two years since, when one of the "no" blest Romans" of the United States Senate, resigned his blest Romans of the Chied States Senate, resigned his place in that chamber, which had become to him familiar as home, and which he so nobly adorned, Judge Charlton was appointed by Governor Cobb to fill the unexpired Senatorship. We get it from high authority, and a gentle man whose political opinions are the opposites of those once Judge Charlton's, that few men ever endeared them. once stage to the people of Washington in so short a time, as did he during his last tenure of public office—while his brief Senatorial career was such as his friends might justly feel pride in, and which his opponents cannot but

of Judge Charlton's success at the Bar it is scarcely Of Judge Charlton's success at the Bar it is scarcely necessary to speak, in a community where his voice has so often been heard with delight. His style of oratory was polished and graceful, and he ever strove to persuade and convince rather than to avail himself of Investive or sophistry—to lead rather than to drive. He possessed a fund of genial humor, and a lambent play of wit; but his sairie was ever tempered with good nature, and restrained by good breeding and a kindly consideration for his antagonist in debate. Even they who have fell its keanness could but smile, as they acknowledged its edge. A more courteous opponent than he is not to be desired. Snave, bland, generous, deferential, he not only preserved his own evenness of temper in the heat of argument, but was assiduous in his efforts not to ruffle that of his antagonist; scorning also any mean or petty advantage, he relied

And there were many such. Poverty and ignorance have often pleaded through him, for justice and mercy; and neither innocence nor guilt were summarily coad-amod beneath his eye, because they lacked ability to fee

Though devoted to his profession, Judge Charlton found time to indulge his fondness for literature. He wrote with great case, and his style was unstudied and graceful. Some of the finest gens, both in prose and verse, which have sparked upon the bright pages of The Knickerbocker Magazine, owed their Inster to his pen; while through all he wrote there ran a vein of such genuine, heartfelt sympathy with humanity, even those who knew him not, except through his pen, felt that he was a man whom they could love. His literary productions are not extensive, and are chiefly composed of es-ays, sketches, short poems, songs and some lectures, and licerary ndiresses. Their merit affords sufficient evidence that their author might have attained to no ordinary position as an author, had he chosen literary rather than legal pursuits. And though comparatively few in number, they are invaluable as showing what manner of man he was. His gentlemss, his modesty, his simplicity, his love for the good, the beautiful and the true, his native gentility and refinement of thought, his kindness of heart, his belief in God and religion, and his veneration for all things sacred—all these beautiful attributes of his character shine in the pages he has left behind him: while the sentiments there contained, did they universally prevail, would put a new and happier face upon the world. Though devoted to his profession, Judge Charlton found

THE WINTER AT LAKE SUPERIOR -A correspondent of The Cleveland Herald, under date of Dec. 7, writes from

We have had fair winter weather-a few days of mild "We have had fair winter weather—a few days of mild weather, rain and snow mixed. If the wind is southerly, rain: if northerly and north west snow. The north west winds are the ones that tell most powerfully upon the mortal part of the inhabitants of Lake Superior. It does no require many hours traveling at the rate of 25 or 30 miles an hour for the atmosphere about Hudson's Bay and the great Slave Lake to reach us. I have once or twice sustenced that the raise came with frozen messages from Com. great slave Lake to reach us. I have slave of the com-tested that the gale came with frozen messages from Com-mander McClure at Meiville Island, and bore dirges from the fated souls that composed Sir John Franklin's party. These Arctic navigators are not much more north of Lake Superior than we are north of the Gulf of Mexico. This Superior than we are north of the Gulf of Mexico. This season may be an exception, but as yet we have had no good sleighing, and but a few days of severe weather. On Point Keweenaw winter is never so cold as is generally imagined, owing to the great body of water on all sides. So at the margin of the lake; elsewhere the climate in winter is less rigorous than it is thirty to fifty miles south on the highlands. There is now no lee in this take, or at the shores. The past fortnight has been better for navigation than the previous one, and good large powerful boats, such as you have on Lake Erie, might run a fortnight longer. This lake is usually open a month later in the fall than Lake Erie; but the Straits of St. Mary are closed early in the season, which suspends the business of navigation here.

Under date of Dec. 17, the same writer adds Under date of Dec. 17, the same writer adds:

"The sky is still cloudless; the sun shining all day and
the full moon all night. The lake is like polished glass,
and the children are playing about on the sand banks as
though spring had already come. In the woods there is
some snow, but not enough to make sleighing on the roads.
We expect a mail about Christmas. Thanksgiving day
had passed before we knew when it was to be. Christmas
being fixed by a "bigher law" than the Governor of Michigan, we shall not be at a loss for the day."

The St. Louis News objects to the high compensation paid to lecturers, and thinks Dr. Dowey might have favored the citizens of that place with his discourses on the Problem of Human Destiny for a less sum than \$1,200.

Professor Longfellow has resigned the Professorship of Belles Lettres and Modern Languages in Hurvard College. He will continue to perform the duties of the office till his successor is appointed.

[Boston Commonwealth]

The Montgemery Phanix, publishes the death of Gon. Lewis Averill, which took place at his residence in the villege of Sr. Johnsville, on the 13th inst. His age was 50. THE MAINE LAW IN ILLINOIS. nce of The N. Y. Tribune.

Manusco, Ill., Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1854. The truth as it is in the Maine Law is progressive in Illi-ois. We are beginning to take position a nong "the states "of the earth" in regard to liquor prohibition. We have longenough been cursed by the rum traffic and insulted by its legal regulation, and the people, appreciating the truth, are commencing to administer annihilation to both. A State Convention which was held in Chicago list month inaugurated a campaign which we are determined shall be consummated next November in the election of a piedged Maine Law Legislature, and the stain of groggeryism will we wiped from the Prairie State. The people are everywhere awakening from lethargy. Convections are being held and Alliances organized in most of the northern counties. Several speakers from the East have been with us-Jewett, Hale, Merwin, Earle and others have done great good. One bright element of our hope is that the women are at work. Yesterday an Alliance was organized in this county (McHerry) by the voters, and today another has been organized by that half of humanity who should be noters. Both conventions were addressed by Parker Farle of Vermont. We believe Mr Earle originated the movement in the State. He is an able advocate of Prohibition.

We have before us the proceedings of a public meeting held at Orland, Indiana, on the 13th inst, to consider the subject of the arrest of three worthy gentlemen, estize as of that place, for the helinous crime of succoring and feeding the English can rest from slave to free territory. It seems that they were indicted at the December term of the U.S. Court at Indianapolis, and that the arrest was recently mude by Madison March, the Deputy Marshal. The meeting was attended by citizens of Steaben and adjoining Counties, and was elequently addressed by Dr. T. B. Sloss, after which a series of spirit d resolutions were adopted, de-nouncing the brutal features of the Fugitive Slave Enactment, and holding up to execution the conduct of the aforeeald Marshal, through whose instrumentality, it is alleged, the indictments were procured. The citizens pledge them-selves to stand by and defend the gentlemen under arrest, and call a general meeting at Orland on the 31st of January

FRIE-We infer from the tone of our Cleveland exchanges that they labor under the impression that our Goverement has a head. We hope their speculations are not altogether without foundation. The following is from The

altogs ther without foundation. The following is from The Cleveland Herald of the 20th:

"The calin which precedes the storm is just now hanging over Erie. That rebellions town will soon feel the force of the concentrated indignation of an outraged public. Our Federal Government accessarily moves slow—it should proceed with extreme caution—it is a delicate daty for the National Administration, but when once compelled to act, its authority comes with a crushing force. The rumor that troops have been ordered from Madison Barracks at Sacket's Harbor, and from Fort Niagara to Erie, may be untrue, but we are satisfied the Administration does not shrink in the least and that the decrees of the United states Court must be respected. Of course troops will be ordered to sustain the Marshal, and the tapping of a few yeins by a regular bayonet will have a most admirable veins by a regular bayonet will have a most admirable effect. The impudence of the leaders of the rioters is laughable. A day or two since Sheriff Vincent was seen talking with a railroad man; forthwith Mayor King sumtalking with a railroad man; forthwith Mayor King sum-moned Vincent to meet the people that evening and ex-plain to them his conduct. The Postmaster Sloan, too, rep-remends those clitzens who are suspected of being in league with the railroads, and such proof of this interfer-ence on the part of this official has gone forward, as will return him to private his without delay. Uncle Sam will soon dispense with his services, and with those of others at Eric, who are disgracing their commissions."

REFORMS SEEDED IN MISSISSIPPL-Among the reforms suggested in Gov. Foote's Valedictory address to the people

of Mississippi are the following:

1. Prompt and efficient arrangements for the restoration of Public Credit, and for its future maintenance.

2. The establishment of a liberal and extended system of Public Education.

3. The granting of all proper facilities for the laying of Railsons permeating the State, for particular portions thereof, with a view to the development of our vest interior resources of every kind, and to the other institution of the property of the property of the control of the vast interior resources of every kind, and to the other inestimable advantages sure to result therefrom. 4. The
thorough Reformation of our system of Criminal Jurisprudence, now so crude and imperiect, that the conviction
of the most atrocious culprits is found to be well night inpossible. 5. The Suppression, through the instrumentality
of wholesome and constitutional legislation, of that great
and growing evil of Intemperance. 6. Some competent
provision for the definite settlement of the delicate and perplexing question of State Indebtedness, by the action of the
people themselves, in their socretign capacity, separate and
apart from all the ordinary political elections, and in such
manner as to save the konor of the State from lasting degradation.

THE MAINE LAW IN MICHIGAN .- A correspondent at

THE MAINE LAW IN MICHOAN—A correspondent at Grand Rapide gives us the following information:

"The law is vigorously enforced, and succeeds well, in some parts of our State; while in other parts the people are awaiting the decision of the Beach of Judges, now sitting to decide upon its constitutionality. There are defects in the law doubtless, which it will take several assions of our Legislature to remove entirely, but it must and will be done."

## NEWS BY THE MAILS.

COLLISION ON THE AURORA RAILROAD. - About 5 Collision on the Aurora Railroad.—About 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon a collision took place on the Chicago and Aurora Railroad. The freight train which left here at 1 P. M. had arrived at Warren station, twenty-seven miles distant, and while standing on the main track was ran into by the express train from Aurora, the freight train not being discovered in time by the engineer of the express train, to break its speed to less than twenty miles an hour. The engineer and brakeman leaped off and scaped with severe bruises. Mr. Parmalee, the con-lector, who was standing on the forward platform of the irst passenger car, had his arm broken at the wrist. Mr. Benedict, of Batavia, a passenger, was standing on he rear platform of the baggage car, and the platform the rear platform of the baggage car, and the platform of the passenger car being some inches higher, passed on over it, caught the limbs of the unfortunate man, and nearly severed both just above the ancles. A car containing the injured persons reached this City about 7; o'clock on Monday evening. Mr. Benedict was carcied to the Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, on Wabnah av., where he was skillfully attended to by Drs. Herrick and Hamilton. [Chiago Democrat, 19th.]

Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, on Wabsah St., where he was skillfully attended to by Drs. Herrick and Hamilton. [Chisago Democrat, 1926.]

Liberated Slaves.—We noticed a company of eleven colored persons pass our office late last evening, and their peculiar appearance induced us to make some inquiries in regard to them. They are the property of M. M. and F. T. White, of the firm of White, Wells & Co., wholesale grocers, on Pearls. These gentlemen inherited them, with an estate on the ensern coast of North Carolina; and, though they were offered \$19,000 in cash for them, they magnanimously determined to give them their liberty. The negroes seemed to be in the most lively spirits, and are on their way to the counties of Rush and Henry, in Indiana, where they will settle as agriculturists. The conduct of the Messrs. White, in giving these people their freedom, and in settling them consortably in a free Siste, is certainly commendable, and we trust they will reap their reward, in increased prosperity in business, and the best success in mercantile affairs.

Highway Roberry and Murriar.—A most shocking and brutal murder was committed in the western part of the city Thursday night. A man named Daniel Taft, arrived here a few days since from Eric, Pa., and put up at the Efficienth Ward House, on Hathaway st., between Fith and Sixth, near the depot of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company. About 7 o'clock in the evening he started out, saying that he was going to the theater. In fifteen minutes afterward he was found on the side walk a short distance from the house, and upon examination he was discovered to be dead. On the right side of his head was a deep cut that had been inflicted by some sharp, heavy instrument. His pockets were turned inside out and rifled of their contents, and as he had money on him previous to going out, it was evident that he had been robbed. [Clincinnati Enquirer, 11st.]

Murriar of a mile of his residence dead, he having been most brutally murdered, his head being crushed i

quarters of a mile of his residence dead, he having been most brutally murdered, his head being crushed in by a hammer or some other instrument. What the motive was that led to the commission of this fiendlish act is unknown. It was not money, as his pocket book, containing \$500, was not taken. AUSURN STATE PRISON.-We learn that Mr. Levi

AUBURN STATE PRISON.—We learn that Mr. Levi Lewis has been appointed Warden, in the place of Wm. Titus, removed. Also that Messrs. Delevan, Lord, Aldrich, and Chas. Wheaton, keepers, are removed. William Wade, keeper, resigned, to take effect 1st of April, proximo. Mr. Sitser appointed some mouths since by the inspectors in charge, not confirmed. We understand it to be the intention of the inspector not to fill the places of those removed, but to get along with a less number than here-toiere.

[Anharn Daily Advertiser.]

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SAVANNAH .- The extensive ug store of M. J. Solomons, together with the dry-goods drug store of M. J. Solomons, together with the dry goods store of Mr. Lipman, the shoe store of Mr. Hale, and the herdware and the store, guaranth shop, &c., of Mesars, Lovell and Lattimere, in Savannah, Ga., were destroyed by fire on the night of the 16th Comparatively few goods were saved, and those in a greatly damaged combition. The stores were all first class establishments, and the loss is set down at \$50,000 or \$60,000. The buildings were owned by Geo. W. set down at \$50,000 or \$60,000. The buildings were whed by Geo. W. Owens, whose loss is stated at \$15,000

owned by Geo. W. Owens, whose loss is stated.

Orlando D. Williams, one of the Railroad Conspiracy Convicts, escaped from the prison last week and has not since been heard of. A reward of \$100 has been offered by the authorities for his apprehension and return. He was outside the walls, assisting in batchering some pork, when he gave the keeper the ship. He has had the liberty of the yard for some time, and was frequently allowed outside, as it was not even suspected he would thus aummarily elope. [Jackson (Mich.) American Chizen, 18th.

The Eric prisoners are still in custody. They are all in good spirits, and seem to like their new quarters amanily.

There is nothing very singular in this. Unless the Pittaburgh fell is a cery shabby institution. It must be preferable to Eric as a residence.

[Detroit Enquirer.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AUTOGRAPHS FOR FREEDOM. Edited by Julia Gaiseriths 12mc, pp. 308. Automin: Alden, Beardaly & Co.

The appearance of a second volume of this work indicates the success of the novel plan, which it attempted to carry into effect. It consists of several brief and appropriate articles by distinguished advocates of human free dem, accompanied by their amographs, and in some in stances by their portraits. Among the contributors we find the names of J. R. Giddings. Wm. Jay. Antoinette Brown, Theodore Parker, Chas. F. Adams, Jacob Abbott, Thomas Starr King, Herace Greeley, Gerrit Smith, R. W. Emerson, E. H. Chapin, C. M. Clay, H. Ward Beecher, Harriet B. Stowe, and numerous others. The following is Emerson's characteristic offering

ON PREEDOM.

Once I wished I might rehearse Freedom's paran in my verse, That the slave who caught the strain Should throb until he snapt his chain. Should throb until he snapt his chain. But the Spirit said. Not so:
Speak it not, or speak it low:
Name not lightly to be said.
Gift too precious to be prayed.
Passion not to be expres!
But by heaving of the brenst:
Yet,—would'st thou the mountain find Where this delty is shrived.
Who gives the sens and sunset skies. Their unspeat beauty of surprise.
And, when it lists him, waken can Brute and savage into man: Brute and savage into man; Or, if in thy heart he shine, Or, it is thy heart he same, Blends the starry fates with thine, Draws angels night to dwell with thee, And makes thy thoughts archangels be Freedom's secret would'st thou know! Right thou neelest rassily do.

"A Day Spent at Playford Hall," the family residence of the late Thomas Clarkson, is the title of an interesting pa-per by Mrs. Beecher Stowe, from which we take the following paragraphs:

lowing paregraphs:

Playford Hall is considered. I think, the oldest of the fortified houses in England, and is, I am told, the only one that has water in the moat. The water which is seen girdling the wall in the picture, is the moat; it surrounds the place entirely, leaving no access except across the bridge, which is here represented.

After crossing this bridge, you a me into a green court-yard, filled with choice plants and flowering shrabs, and carpeted with that thick, soft, volvet like geass, which is to be found nowhere also in so period a state as in England.

England.

The water is fed by a perpetual spring, whose current is so sluggish as scereely to be perceptible, but which yet has the vitality of a running stream.

It has a dark and glassy stillness of surface, only broken by the forms of the water plants, whose leaves float thickly

ver it.

The walls of the most are green with ancient moss, and from the crevices springs an abundant flowering vine, whose delicate leaves and bright yellow flowers in some places entirely mantled the stones with their graceful

picture I have given you represents only one side The picture I have given you represents only one aide of the most. The other side is grown up with dark and thick shrubbery and ancient trees, rising and embowering the whole place, adding to the retired and singular effect of the whole. The place is a specimen of a sort of thing which does not exist in America. It is one of those significant landmarks which unite the present with the past, for which we must return to the country of our origin. Playford Hall is a thing peculiarly English, and Thomas Clarkson, for whose sake I visited it, was as peculiarly an Englishman,—a specimen of the very best kind of English mind and character, as this is of characteristic English architecture.

The old stone house, the most, the draw bridge, all spoke of days of violence long gone by, when no man

The old stone house, the most, the draw-bridge, all spoke of days of violence long gone by, when no man was safe except within fortified walls, and every man's house literally had to be his castic.

To me it was interesting as the dwelling of a conqueror, as one who had not wrestled with flesh and blood merely, but with principalities and powers, and the rulers of the darkness of this world, and who had overcome, as his great Master did before him, by faith, and prayer, and labor.

We were received with much cordiality by the widow of Clarkson, now in her eighty fourth year. She has been a

We were received with much cordiality by the widow of Clarkson, now in her eighty fourth year. She has been a woman of great energy and vigor, and an efficient collaborer in his plans of benevolence.

She is now quite feeble. I was placed under the care of a respectable female servant, who forthwith installed me in a large chumber overlooking the court yard, which had been Clarkson's own room: the room where for years many of his most important labors had been conducted, and from whence his soul had ascended to the reward of the just.

The servant who attended me seemed to be quite a superior woman; like many of the servants in respectable English families. She had grown up in the family, and was identified with it; its raing aims and purposes had become hers. She has been the personal attendant of

become hers. She has been the personal attendant of Clarkson, and his nurse during his last sickness; she had evidently understood, and been interested in his plans, and the veneration with which she therefore spoke of him had the sanction of intelligent appreciation.

A daughter of Clarkson, who was married to a neighboring elergymen, with her husband, was also present on

hering elergyman, with her husband, was also present of this day.

After dinner we rode out to see the old church, in whos inclosure the remains of Clarkson repose. It was jus such a still, quiet, mossy old church as you have read of in story books, with the grave yard spread all around it like a thoughtful mether, who watches the resting of he

in story books, with the grave yard spread all around it, like a thoughtful mether, who watches the resting of her children.

The grass in the yard was long and green, and the taisy, which in other places lies like a little button on the ground, here had a richer fringe of crimson, and a stalk about six inches high. It is, I well know, the vital indicace from the slumbering dust beneath, which gives the richness to this grass and these flowers; but let not that be a painful thought; let it rather cheer us, that beauty should spring from ashes, and life smile brighter from the near presence of death. The grave of Clarkson was near the charch, inclosed by a railing and marked by a simple white marble slab; it was carefully tended and planted with flowers. In the church was an old book of records, and among other curious inscriptions was one recording how a pious committee of old Noll's army had been there, knocking off saints noses, and otherwise parging the church from the relies of idolarty.

Near by the church was she parsonage, the home of my friends, a neat, pleasant, squestored dwelling, of about the style of a New England country parsonage.

The effect of the whole together was inexpressibly beautiful to me. For a wonder, it was a pleasant day, and is a thing always to be thankfully acknowleged in England. The calm stillness of the afternoon, the seclusion of the whole place, the slence only broken by the cawing of the rooks the ancient church, the messy graves with their flowers and green grass, the sunshine and the tree shadows, all seemed to mingle together in a kind of hazy dress of peace falses and rest. How natural it is to say of some place sheltered, simple, cool and retired, here one might find peace, as if peace came from without, and not from within. In the shadiest and stillest places may be the most turbulent hearts, and there are hearts which, through the busiest scenes, carry with them unchanging peace. As we were walking back, we passed many cottages of the poor.

peace. As we were walking back, we passed many coltages of the poor.

I noticed, with particular pleasure, the invariable flower garden attached to each. Some pansies in one of them attracted my attention by their peculiar beauty, so very large and richly colored. On being introduced to the owner of them, she, with cheerful alacrity offered me some of the finest. I do not doubt or there being suffering and misery in the agricultural population of England, but still there are multitudes of cottages, which are really vary pleasant objects, as were all these. The cottagers had that bright, rosy look of health which we seldom see in America, and appeared to be both polite and self-respecting.

In the evening we had quite a gathering of friends from the neighborhood—intelligent, sensible, carnest people—

In the evening we had quite a gathering of friends from the neighborhood—intelligent, sensible, earnest people— who had grown up in the love of the anti-slavery causs as into religion. The subject of the convensation was: "The "dury of English people to free themselves from any par-"ticipation in American slavery, by taking means to "encourage the production of free cotton in the British "movines."

moved, but to get along with a less hamour tolers, tolere.

The Brdish Case—The Policemen Hild to Bail—The tediens and protracted examination of Judge Spooner, Capt. Lakens and sixty policemen, charged with riot, before Justice Chickey, was concluded yesterday morning. After Col. Chambers finished his argument the Court very briefly reviewed the case and said that they thought the matter should go to a higher Court, and would therefore hold the defendants to bail in the sum of 6800 each, to appear at the next term of the Court. Every one of the defendants gave bail.

Districtive First is St. Louis.—The large and commodous building on the corner of Broadway and Tyler st., St. Louis, and known as Ashbrook's Fork Hosse, was desiroyed by fire or the evening of the 18th but Though the street of the largest of the high in the sum of the papers and manner has a morne there was the lateral of the largest of the high in the least for me to her sitting room. The mainful attendant of the highest case while he said for me to her sitting room. The mainful attendant of the largest of the lists him to the court of the said of the highest case while he said for me to her sitting room. The mainful attendant of the highest case while he said for me to her sitting room. The mainful attendant of the largest of the lists him to the said of the high and the largest of the lists him to the court of the court can be considered to the said of the largest of the lists him to the court of the court can be considered.

use of to arouse the public mind and keep the subject before the attention. Mr Wedgewood, the celebrated por ce of to arouse the public mind and keep the subject before the attention. Mr Wedgewood, the celebrated porcelain manufacturer, designed a cameo, with this representation, which was much worn as an ornament by ladies.
It was engraved on the seal of the Auti Slavery Society,
and was used by its members in sealing all their letters.
This of Clerken's was handsomely engraved on a large,
old fashiened cornelian, and surely if we look with emotion on the sword of a departed here, which, at best, we
can consider only as a necessary evil, we may look with
unmingled pleasure on this memorial of a bloodless
victory.

when I retired to my room for the night I could not but feel that the place was hallowe—unceasing prayer had there been offered for the enslaved and wronged race of Africa by that noble and brotherly heart. I could not but feel that those prayers had had a wider reach than the mere extinction of slavers in one land or country, and that their benign influence would not cease till not a slave was left upon the face of the earth.

The American Journal of the Medical Sciences, for January, edited by Isaac Hars, M. D., has papers on "The "Black Vomit," "Epidemic Cholora," "The Internal use of "Chloroform," "Homsepathy," in addition to its usual variety of matter of more strictly professional interest.

THE COMPLETE POSTICAL WORKS OF THOMAS CAMP-HELL; With an Original Biography and Notes. Edited by Eres Sargent. 12mo. pp. 678. Boston: Phillips, Sampson, & Co.

Mr. Sergent has performed a valuable literary service in the preparation of this edition of Campbell. A loving admiration of his author is displayed in the manner in which he has accomplished his task. His own excellent poetical taste and varied accomplishments have enabled him to do justice to the subject, without any appearance of effort. The biography of Campbell, with which the volume com mences, is not a mere compilation. Drawn from authentic sources, it is original both in method and style. Avoiding the redundance of his principal biographer, Dr. Beartie is presents the events of Campbell's life in a terse and reads. ble narrative. Many incidents and anecdotes are here col-lected, which, though familiar perhaps to the lovers of magazine gessip, we believe have not before been embadied in a permanent form. As to the text of the volume, it contains all the poems in the Moxon editions verbatim, to gether with titly pieces now collected for the first time some of which Mr. Sargent remarks " are hardly surpassed by the best of the author's acknowledged lyrica. The edition is brought out in an elegant and substantial style, and is illustrated with a likeness of the poet in his early years, and a full-length pen and ink sketch of his appearance in advanced life. We cordially bespeak the attention of book-fanciers to this edition, which is to be succeeded by the poetical works of Rogers, Lockhart, Bulwer, and other standard English poets

HISTORY OF THE APOSTOLIC CHUECH. by Purlip Schare.
Translated by Edward D. Yeomans. Sto. pp. 684 Charles

The breadth of ontline and coplousness of erudition which characterize this work betray its German origin. Although proceeding from an American press, it is the fruit of culture, habits of thought, and theological development of an unmistakably foreign character. So thorough and comprehensive a work in the department of ecclesiastical history could senreely have been produced by a native schola-Following the steps of Neander, of which eminent teacher the author was a pupil, he devotes the present volume to a general view of the first century of the church, describing its infant fortunes with a graphic particularity, which seems to reclothe that distant period of antiquity with fresh life. The main body of the work is preceded by a systematic in-troduction to Church History, which in addition to the interest of its general views, presents a highly valuable sketch of the principal writers on the subject, in which their respective merits are submitted to a strict and discriminating exemination. Throughout the volume, the author closely adheres to this point of view, which is that of uncompro mising hostility toward rationalism and intidelity, whether of German or English origin, and of friendly acceptance of the various forms of positive Christianity.

ESSAYS ON PHILOSOPHICAL WRITERS AND OTHER MEN OF LETTERS By THOMAS DE QUINCY, 2 vols. Hoston. Tickner & Co.

Devoted to the suggestive names of Sir William Hamilton, Mackintosh, Kant, Richter, Lessing, Herder, Bentley and Parr, these new volumes of De Quincy's writings prom ise to the unwary reader an abundance of entertainment and instruction. In entertainment they are not deficient, but instruction, describing " a path that is zigzag, discontinue moving through harsh angles, and intersected at every to by human negligences," they afford a scanty store. Quincy, in fact, of all living writers is the most provok His nimble feats of agility are performed in a dazzling cle, but do not move an inch toward the promised go.
We are blinded by the flashing of scimeter, broad-sword and rapier, but after all no execution is done. This want of accomplishment is more apparent in the present volume than in the preceding portions of the series. Instead of offering anything satisfactory in regard to the illustrious men, who are taken as the theme, the writer merely gives as the whimwams of Thomas De Quincy. Uniformly he dissertates on all imaginable and unimaginable things while the subject in hand lies in "cold neglect." Such a headstrong rambling Pegasus can never be whipped into the traces, and the attempt to make a family borse of him is one of the most arrant absurdities of the day.

POEMS. By MARY E. HEWITT. 12mo. pp. 195. Lamport, Blake-man & Law. The author of this volume is favorably known to the

public by her numerous literary productions both in verse and prose. As a poetess, she is distinguished for deep feeling, variety and beauty of illustration, and fluency pression. Many of her best pieces are founded on historical neidents and legendary traditions. In her treatment of subjects of this kind, she shows a lively imagination and often a high degree of descriptive power. She attempts several styles of versification, and seldom without success We welcome the appearance of her poems in this collected form, and are sure that they will make good her claim to an honored place among her tuneful sisters.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS AT CHESTNUT HILL. By Couns Many, 12mo, pp. 168. Phillips, Sampson, & Co. Many. 12mo, pp. 168. Phillips, Sampson, & Co. The interest of these pleasing stories is not confined to the holiday season. They are from the pen of a gifted and accomplished lady, who shows a rare tact in addressing the juvenile mind. Written in a style at once spirited and deicate, they impart the most admirable lessons of duty is a winning form. They cannot fall to give equal satisfaction

ORIENTAL AND SACRED SCENES. By FISHER HOWE. 1200. A record of travel in Greece, Turkey, and Palestine The author is an enthusiast for the localities he describe but for the most part tells his story with simplicity and clearners. The volume is illustrated by several appro-

to both parents and children

OUTLINES OF THE GEOLOGY OF THE GLOBE. By Enward Hirtagoga. Svo. pp. 136. Buston: Phillips, Sampson, & Co. A brief summary of the principles of geological science intended as a sequel to the author's larger work on the same subject. It forms a convenient manual for the student and is especially valuable for its maps and illustrations.

NORTON's Literary and Educational Register for 1854. furnishes a copious and valuable bibliographical record-equally adapted to the wants of readers and publishers of equally adapted to the wants of readers and published new books. A statistical account of several of the most important public libraries in America and Europe forms a interesting feature of the work. The proceedings of the Librarians Convention in this City are chronicled at length and make a useful document for future reference. The remainder of the number is filled with a great variety statistics relating to the book trade and other topics of nected with literature. We can unhesitatingly comments this annual for the good judgment with which it has been prepared and the value of the information which it affords.

We have The London Art Journal for January for George Virtue, with an unusually interesting table of contents. Mrs. S. C. Hall's "Memories of Mrs. Opie," is a very agreeable personal sketch. The illustrations of this F. Goodall—"a composition which without the common places and vulgarities apparent in so many of the pletars. by Teniers, exhibits not a few of the excellencies of the great Flemish painter:" "The Vintage," from a picture by Stethard in the Vernon Gallery : "Hylas and the Nymphs" engraved from a group by Gilson; and Examples

A new and revised edition of PARKER's Natural and Experimental Philosophy is issued by A. S. Barnes & Co. containing "a large collection of new facts and principles which the present improved state of science has revealed. without materially enlarging the size of the volume." The author claims that "no advance has been made in fact is principle or in physical law," since the former revision of his manual, "which has not received its due share of attertion so far as is consistent with the plan of a work profearing to be strictly elementary."